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The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Friday, January 17, 1746.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 11.

Berlin, Jan. 4. *N. S.*

THE Pruſſian Troops file off towards their former Quarters. The Regiment of Foot of the Duke of Wirtemberg entred here Yeſterday; thoſe of General Polentz formerly Truchſes, of Sydow, and of Kleiſt, are expected To-day; that of Margrave Charles comes in To-morrow, and the Gendarmes after To-morrow. All thoſe Officers, as well as common Soldiers, who deſire Leave to go to their reſpective Homes, obtain it, but are ordered to return to their Regiments on the 1ſt of May, and from that Date till the Month of June they are daily to be exerciſed, after which a ſecond Leave of Abſence will be granted. There will be no general Review this Year, and his Pruſſian Majeſty purpoſes, as it is ſaid, to drink the Mineral Waters at Pyrmont, and then to make a Journey into Pruſſia. The Day before Yeſterday Count Podewils and M. Fockerott returned from Dreſden.

Berlin, Jan. 8. The King of Pruſſia, with the Duke, the Dutcheſs, and Princeſs Carolina of Wolfenbuttel, arrived in Town from Potzdam on the 6th inſtant. The Trophies taken in the Engagement near Dreſden, were eſcorted hither on the ſame Day by a Detachment of the King's Guards, and the Grenadiers of Kleiſt: The Regiments of Foot, Margrave Charles, Count Hacke, General Polentz, Count Dohna formerly Blackenſee, entred likewiſe, in order to garriſon this Town, as did alſo the Regiment of the Huſſars of Zeithen, and a Battalion of the Cannoniers, with all the Artillery and the Pontons. The Regiments of Bredow and Roeder are gone to their former Quarters. The Peace is to be publiſhed on the 12th inſtant. M. d'Argot, the Secretary of Marquis Valory, the French Miniſter, has left his Maſter, and enters into his Pruſſian Majeſty's Service with the Title of a Privy Counſellor, and a Penſion of 1500 Dollars a Year.

Whitehall, Jan. 11. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Henry Grey, of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, Eſq; the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

From the London Prints, Jan. 11.

Hamburgh, Dec. 24. *O. S.* It is aſſured, that the Queen-Mother of Pruſſia was principally inſtrumental in bringing about a Peace between the Courts of Vienna and Dreſden, and that of Pruſſia. As the Articles of this Peace are not yet publiſhed by any Authority that can be depended on, we ſhall take no Notice of thoſe commonly handed about, which, from their being ſo contradictory to one another, plainly ſhew them to be ſpurious.

Manheim, Dec. 28. *O. S.* The Elector has received a Courier from Berlin, with Diſpatches relating to his Electoral Highneſs's Acceſſion to the Treaty of Peace concluded at Dreſden the 14th of this Month. A Council has been held on this Occaſion in the Elector's Preſence, at the Iſſue of which the Courier was ſent back to Berlin with his Electoral Highneſs's Anſwer, which imports, 'That he accepts, with Pleaſure, the being included in that Treaty as a Contracting Party, and hopes 'that the Court of Vienna will not only withdraw forthwith her Troops from the Palatinate, but likewiſe give 'Orders to indemnify the Inhabitants of the Country for 'the Loſs and Damage they have ſuffered by thoſe 'Troops ſtaying ſo long among them.' As ſoon as this Article is ſettled, the Elector will ſend a Miniſter to Vienna, to compliment the Emperor on his Acceſſion to the Imperial Dignity. His Electoral Highneſs's Miniſters at the Diet will receive Orders at the ſame time to acknowledge the ſaid Dignity in the Colleges of the Empire. The Dutchies of Neubourg and Sultzbach are included in the ſpeedy Evacuation which the Elector demands of the Court of Vienna, as alſo in the Indemnification for the Damage occaſioned in the Country by the Auſtrian Troops; and it is not doubted but that Court will comply with theſe reaſonable Demands, in order to reſtore Peace and good Harmony within the Empire, without which we can never hope for any Succeſs in her Wars with France.

Paris, Dec. 27. *O. S.* The Talk of a Congreſs at Antwerp is renewed ſince the Peace concluded by the King of Pruſſia. It ſeems that ſomething is apprehended from the Britiſh Armament in the Channel, ſince all the Coaſt of Normandy is lined with Militia and Guarde Coſtas, to be ready in Caſe of a Deſcent. The News of the Peace with the King of Pruſſia, the Report of an Action in Italy in Favour of the King of Sardinia, and the melancholy News of the taking and deſtroying the Martinico Fleet; and laſtly, the Loſs of 180 Millions, which, it is ſaid, the Eaſt-India Company has ſuffered within ſeventeen Months, has made the Actions fall to 980 Livres.

When the ſecond Son of the Pretender took his Leave of the King, his Majeſty ſaid, 'Couſin, I hope you will 'dine quietly in London on the 9th of January.' In another Article from Paris we are told, that the Embarkation of the Troops for England will be made at Calais, Boulogn, Dunkirk and Oſtend, on the 18th of January.

Hague, Jan. 3. *O. S.* The State has been informed by an Expreſs from M. Van Hoey, our Ambaſſador at Paris, that the Reſolution of their High Mightineſſes relating to the calling home the Garriſons of Tournay and Dendermonde, and the Reſtitution of the three French East-India Ships has been very ill received by the Fr[illegible]

Court; and that the Min'ſtry talked to him in ſuch a Strain as ſufficiently intimated, that the French King's Declaration of the 20th of laſt Month, was only the Forerunner of a Declaration of War, which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was reſolved to iſſue againſt the Republick in a very little time; that Prince, as they inſinuated, having other Subjects of Complaint againſt their High Mightineſſes, altogether as well grounded as thoſe which have occaſioned the forementioned Declaration. M. Van Hoey adds, that France already looks upon the Treaty of 1717 as void, and ſeems determined to begin the Infraction thereof, by reſtoring the Harbour of Dunkirk entirely to its former Condition: That every thing was ready for opening the Campaign early, his Majeſty having iſſued Orders for his Houſhold Troops to begin their March for Flanders the 19th of this Month, and for getting his and the Dauphin's Field Equipages by the 30th Inſtant.

Hague, Jan. 11. We are recovered from the Pannick occaſion'd in this Country by the Report of a Deſcent being intended into Zealand by the French; and the State has been informed by an Eſtafette arrived from Fluſhing, that the Inſurrection or Mutiny which happened there, upon a Suppoſition of the Reality of France's Deſign, is quite laid aſleep, and did not laſt long: The Ship Carpenters were the Promoters of it; but the Penſionary of that Town reſtored Tranquility to that Place, by a ſeaſonable Speech which he made to thoſe Carpenters and ſuch as had join'd with them in the Mutiny.

Our Body of Troops that made the Campaign in the Empire, is come back into theſe Provinces in a miſerable Condition; for out of 8600 Men which that Corps conſiſted of, no more than 3400 were muſter'd at their Return, and of theſe 200 are dead ſince.

Leghorn, Dec. 14. *O. S.* We hear a Propoſal has been made to the Corſicans, to ſettle the Iſland in the Form of a Republick, upon Condition of their making a Ceſſion of Baſtia and another Port to the Engliſh Nation: We can't tell how this Propoſal has been reliſhed by the Malecontents; nay, we dare not yet be poſitive that the Report is well grounded.

From Wye's Letter, London, Jan. 11.

Yeſterday Mr. Thomas Wilkinſon, and Mr. Thomas Burfoot, were choſen common Council Men of Cheapſide Ward, in room of Mr. Deputy Wright, and Mr. Atkinſon deceaſt.

As to what we mentioned formerly concern'ng Admiral Anſon's Expedition, the Diſcourſe of moſt Converſations of Note is, that we ſhall ſoon be in Poſſeſſion of Martinico; and that Admiral Vernon will have a Commiſſion to act in ſuch a Manner as if he was High Admiral of England; and that in two or three Poſts more from Scotland, we ſhall have an Account of General Hawley's having entirely defeated and deſtroyed the Rebels.

Yeſterday 6 Engliſh Priſoners, taken on board the Soleil Privateer, were brought to Town from Deal unde a ſtrong Guard of Col. Cockan's Marines, and commit'ted to the Savoy Priſon.

The Eliſabeth, White, from London for New-England, was alſo taken by a French Privateer, and retaken by the Saltaſh Privateer and carried into the ſame Place

LONDON, *Jan.* 11.

Some private Letters from the Hague intimate, that the laſt Diſpatches from M. Van Hoey, had given their High Mightineſſes ſuch an Idea of the Diſpoſition of the Court of France, as is likely to produce a Declaration of War on their Part, before the Manifeſto, ſo long talked of at Paris, finds its Way from the Preſs.

We hear that Letters have been ſent to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the High Sheriff of the County of Surry, to know what Number of Priſoners the Jails in London and Southwark can receive, and make Preparations accordingly; it is therefore ſuppos'd that the Rebels taken at Carliſle, &c. will be immediately brought to Town.

We hear his Royal Highneſs the Duke does not go to Scotland.

We hear there are bout 10000 good Troops at Edinburgh with General Hawley, who is ſoon to march in Purſuit of the Rebels, whoſe Parties have ventur'd to come within twelve Miles of Edinburgh.

Yeſterday ſeveral Priſoners were remov'd from the Compters, &c. to Newgate, in order to take their Trials at the Seſſions at the Old Bailey, which begins on Friday next.

By private Letters from Berlin, dated Jan. 8. N. S. we learn, that there had paſſed in Triumph through that City the following Trophies of the Victory gained at Wilſdorf, viz. 13 Colours, four Standards, one Pair of Kettle Drums, 50 Baggage Waggons, and upwards of 100 Cannon and Mortars. After the Ceremony was over, the Colours and Standards were ſent to the Church of the Garriſon, and the Ammunition and Artillery to the Regal Arſenal.

We hear that the Parliament intends to prevent Roman Catholicks ſending their Children to be educated abroad in Popiſh Seminaries, and thereby hinder large Sums of Money going out of the Land, and their being brought up Enemies to the Laws and eſtabliſhed Religion of their Country.

Upwards of 150 Witneſſes are ſummon'd to attend the Court-Martial at Deptford next Tueſday, on the Trials of the Admirals Matthews and Leſtock.

The Joſeph, Emmett, from Oporto for London, was taken by a French Privateer, and afterwards retaken by the Saltaſh Privateer, Capt. Powell, and carried into Falmouth.

The Draper, Baſnet, from Rotterdam for Dublin, is unfortunately ſtranded.

Extract of a Letter from Newcaſtle, Jan. 7.

This Morning near 50 Horſe Load of Baggage, belonging to St. George's Dragoons, was burnt at Cheſter-Le-Street, in the County of Durham, ſuppoſed to be ſet on Fire by ſome diſaffected Perſons. We hear that more of the Rebels have been found concealed in Carliſle.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, Dec. 29.

A Cutter Tender is returned to the Downs from her Cruiſe, and has brought in three Engliſh Deſerters from Boulogne, who made their Eſcape at Noon Day, in a ſmall Boat, and got on Board the Tender: There were

four of them came out in the Boat, but one of them jump'd over-board at being fir'd at by the Town's People; two of them were Soldiers taken at Fontenoy, and the other a Seaman. They all agree there is in Boulogne Harbour 190 Sail of Transport Veſſels, all number'd with white Lead in their Bowes, and there are 15,000 Men in and about Boulogne ready to embark, who only wait for 10 Men of War and 15 large Privateers from Breſt, who were expected every Day. On Saturday laſt all the Troops were reviewed by the Duke de Richlieu, and the Pretender's ſecond Son, who is there called Duke of York.

Bank Stock 126 a 125 1 half. India Stock 161 1 half. South-Sea Stock no Price.

A General BILL of all the Chriſtnings and Burials from the 11th of December 1744, to the 10th of December 1745, according to the Report made to the KING's *moſt excellent Majeſty.*

The Diſeaſes *and* Caſualities *this Year.*

Abortive and Stillborn	512	Headmouldſhot, Horſeſhohead and Water in the Head	154
Aged	1843	Jaundice	128
Ague	6	Impoſthume	22
Apoplexy and ſuddenly	211	Inflammation	62
Aſthma, and Phthſick	533	Itch	4
Bedridden	7	Leproſy	3
Bleeding	2	Lethargy	5
Bloody Flux	15	Livergrown	1
Burſten and Rupture	17	Lunatick	75
Cancer	46	Meaſles	41
Canker	1	Miſcarriage	2
Childbed	197	Mortification	209
Colick, Gripes, and Twiſting of the Guts	135	Palſy	14
Conſumption	4015	Piles	1
Convulſion	5728	Pleuriſy	59
Cough and Hooping Cough	135	Quinſy	13
Diabetes	1	Raſh	6
Dropſy	1094	Rheumatiſm	13
Evil	23	Rickets	40
Falling Sickneſs	0	Riſing of the Lights	4
Fever Malignant, Fever Scarlet, Fever Spotted, Fever and Purples	2690	Sore Throat	1
Fiſtula	12	St. Anthony's Fire	1
Flux	24	Scald Head	4
French Pox	76	Sciatica	1
Gout	55	Small Pox	1206
Gravel, Stone and Strangury	36	Sores and Ulcers	21
Grief	11	Stop in Stomach	112
		Surfeit	5
		Swelling	7
		Teeth	1048
		Thruſh	152
		Tympany	2
		Vapours	1
		Vomiting and Looſeneſs	2
		Worms	13

CASUALITIES.

Broken Limbs 10. Bruiſed 4. Burnt 11. Choaked with Fat 2. Drowned 99. Exceſſive Drinking 41. Executed 17. Found dead 52. Fractur'd Skulls 10. Frighted 1. Killed by Falls and ſeveral other Accidents 46. Murdered 3. Overlaid 80. Poiſoned 1. Scalded 4. Self-murder 32. Smothered 2. Stabb'd 2. Starved 9. Suffocated 7. Total 429.

Chriſtened	Males - 7278	Buried	Males 10468
	Females 6800		Females 10828
	In all - 14078		In all 21296

Increaſed in the Burials this Year 690.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	7689	Seventy and eighty	1064
Between 2 and 5	1631	Eighty and ninety	437
Five and ten	672	Ninety and a hundred	77
Ten and twenty	626	A hundred	3
Twenty and thirty	1695	A hundred and two	1
Thirty and forty	1940	A hundred and three	1
Forty and fifty	2332	A hundred and four	1
Fifty and ſixty	1741	A hundred and five	3
Sixty and ſeventy	1382	A hundred and eleven	1

The HISTORY of EUROPE,
From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

A ſhort Review of the Affairs of Europe for the Year 1745.

IT will, I ſuppoſe, be expected I ſhould at the Beginning of the Year continue my Cuſtom of recapitulating the principal Tranſactions of Europe in the Year paſt, inſtead of entertaining the Publick with a political Lecture upon the Affairs of our own Nation.

The Court of Petersburg, for more than nine Months of the Year, was perfectly unintelligible to our moſt penetrating Politicians. An open Countenance and free Acceſs were beſtowed upon the Miniſters of all Courts which gave all, in their Turns, Hopes of ſucceeding in the Buſineſs they had to ſolicit. The Queen of Hungary wanted Succours, as ſtipulated by Treaty, and her Requiſitions were ſtrongly back'd by the Maritime Powers. Theſe Applications, it was thought, could not fail of Succeſs: We were confidently told, from time to time, that 12000 Ruſſians were actually in Motion on the Side of Livonia, and frequently expected to hear, by the next Mail, that they were already croſſing Courland in their Way towards Pruſſia. But that next Mail, perhaps, without ſaying a Word of the Matter, only told us of ſome Audience given by the Empreſs to either the Pruſſian or French Ambaſſador, with which they were extremely well ſatisfied.

But the Point in View, all this while, with the Ruſſian Courtiers themſelves, was to get their Great Duke married and ſettled, that the Succeſſion to their Imperial Diadem might not be interrupted. This Prince, the Head of the ancient Houſe of Holſtein, and Grandſon by his Mother to Peter the Great, had reached the 19th Year of his Age: The young Princeſs of Anhalt-Zerbſt, related to the Houſe of Brandenburg, had been choſen for his Conſort, and ſhe, with her Mother, had reſided at

the Ruſſian Court in 1744. But towards the End of that Year his Imperial Highneſs was taken ill of the Small-Pox, which Diſtemper, with the great Preparations that were made, cauſed the Solemnization of his Nuptials to be put off for ſeveral Months. Theſe being over, however, and the Solicitations of the King of Poland, who had been great part of the Summer threatned by his Pruſſian Majeſty, prevailing, a Body of Ruſſians was marching in earneſt to the South-weſt, when the News of a Peace removed the Occaſion of their advancing farther.

For a Treaty having been concluded at Warſaw in the Spring, between the Courts of Vienna and Dreſden and the Maritime Powers, to which the Czarina and the Republick of Poland were alſo to be invitad to accede, the King of Pruſſia from that Time entertain'd a Jealouſy, upon what Grounds is not certainly known, that a Diſmemberment of his Dominions had been concerted in this Treaty. That the Recovery of Sileſia, which had been guaranteed to him by the Treaty of Breſlau, was actually intended by Vienna and Dreſden, all Europe was ſoon convinced: And it was pretty much believed, that the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, was to have ſome Provinces in this Dutchy, as a Recompence for the Aſſiſtance he might lend the Queen of Hungary in recovering the reſt. Such an Acquiſition as this would have given him an open Paſſage, upon his own Territories, between his Electoral and Regal Dominions.

Early in the Year the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, his Pruſſian Majeſty's General, was very ſucceſsful in repelling the Hungarian Inſurgents, who had advanced almoſt through the Upper Sileſia: But when the united Armies of Auſtrians and Saxons, under the Prince of Lorrain and the Duke of Weiſſenfels, advanced to enter it by the Way of Landſchut, after the former had continued a long Time about Jaromitz in Bohemia, every Body thought the Scale would have turned. The Event happen'd otherwiſe. The King of Pruſſia repaired to the Army he had a ſhort Time left, fell at unawares upon the Auſtrians and Saxons, and gave them a total Defeat at Freidberg, near Schweidnitz. Upon which the Allies returned again to their old Camp, were purſued, and the Armies continued ſome Months in Sight of each other, frequent Skirmiſhes happening between their Parties.

In January died Charles VII. Emperor of the Romans and Elector of Bavaria, after a ſhort and turbulent Reign, the Misfortunes of which are thought to have contributed to his End. As the Imperial Crown was now become the Prize in View among the chief Princes of the Empire, Appearances changed for ſome Time, according to the Views of the reſpective Potentates. The two Candidates moſt thought of were the King of Poland and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, Conſort to the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia. To promote the Intereſt of the latter, it was thought proper at Vienna to put an End to the Bavarian War, that the young Elector might not make any Pretenſions under the Influence of France, nor any Way impede the other neceſſary Operations. The ſurpriſing Progreſs of Count Bathiani's Arms, and the Application of all the Miniſters at Munich in the Intereſt oppoſite to France, effected this in a ſhort Time. The Elector renounced all thoſe Claims to the Auſtrian Succeſſion, which had ruined his Father and made Germany a Seat of Deſolation. He agreed to vote for the Grand Duke of Tuſcany at the Election that ſhould enſue, and entirely to detach himſelf from the French Intereſt.

[*To be continued.*]

EDINBURGH, *January*. 17.

On Tueſday laſt died ſuddenly, Sir William Dick of Preſtonfield, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a Fit of the Gout, to which that Gentleman had been ſubject ſometime before. Having no Iſſue, he is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Brother Alexander Cuningham, Doctor of Medicine.

Wedneſday laſt about 50 Rebel Priſoners, were brought down from the Caſtle under a ſtrong Guard, and incarcerate in the City Goal.

Yeſterday Morning his Excellency General Hawley ſet out from this City for the Army.

About the ſame time Cobham's Dragoons marched by this City, in order to join the Troops under his Excellency's Command, who, we ſuppoſe, by this time have reached Falkirk.

We hear Lord Lewis Gordon left Aberdeen on Saturday laſt, with the Body of Men under his Command, in order to join the Rebels at Stirling.

Lord Semple's Regiment and the Scots Fuzileers are expected here this Day. His Lordſhip arrived here ſometime ago.

We learn from Falkirk, that an advanced Party of the Rebels having, upon an Alarm of the Approach of the King's Troops, lyen under Arms all the preceeding Night, retired thence Yeſterday Morning towards their main Body.

Leith, Jan. 16. The Bridgewater, and Hound Sloop, with three Tranſports, to load with Wheat, Flour, Cheeſe, Butter, and Tents, for the Army, are all come into the Road from Newcaſtle. The Milford Man of War is to convoy the Trade to London, and will ſail the End of this or Beginning of next Week. Laſt Night Admiral Bing cauſed ſet Fire to the Ship of Andrew Roſs of Elphinſton, lying in the Road, for not obeying Orders, by which ſhe burnt to Aſhes.

P. S. There's an Admiral-Court to be held here To-day, for condemning the Milford's Prize.

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